



This is an Unofficial supplement to the world of *Hollow Earth Expeditions* and the Ubiquity system.

Field Notes are short, one shot encounters or introductions to creatures, places and things found throughout the world (both out and within). They are small and lack "area" details so that they may be dropped into an existing campaign without great effort. Enjoy.

Day 129

Yesterday we climbed out of the valley of the orchids, having spent several days in study there., and we entered into a lush valley of chest high grasses and several large lakes. Very tranquil. This told us there were dangers to be wary of.

The usual small, scampering pest of a scavengers seemed to be absent, but it was not long to find why. A short distance into the valley we found a carcass, a

Brontosaurus. Small and large scavengers hard at work on it. The creature did not appear to be a kill from one of the larger predators, so we were at a loss to explain it's passing.

Then Thur-Long indicated we were being watched. We looked about and found a local watching us from a lonely tree some 100 yards away. Quickly we made our way to him and Thur-Long spoke to him for us. He directed us to his people, who were only 100 or so yards away. We hurried to the location he pointed, only to discover another Brontosaurus carcass, this one being stripped down by a whole village of people.

Friendly enough, they offered to share some of the beast if we helped clear the remains. So to work we set.

Day 132



For the last several days we've been hard at work clearing the Brontosaurus and refining its' remains back at their village some 10 miles away in the mountains. They told us that they kill two beasts, one to keep the predators busy and the other for the village to use. Quite efficient I think.

These people use everything, rib and hide for their huts, bone for tools and weapons, teeth, meat and even fat to make tallow candles. Everything was used in some way. They have also collected honey from the nearby orchid valleys giant bumblebees.

Curious, though, that they use Tallow ¹ for candles, and not bees wax. Being something of an amateur beekeeper, I took it upon myself to teach them a new skill, wax candles. With some great effort (and extensive concern on the part of Mr. Bryce), we were able to procure some wax from the bees. After that, it was a simple matter to show them how to clean and refine the wax in much the same manner as they did the tallow, using woven animal fibers for wick instead of grass and stick, which they had been using.

They were quite surprised at how much longer and brighter the wax pots burned as

compared to the tallow pots ².

Tomorrow we are to be off, with good trading from our new friends, the Llori Tribesmen. Candles, food, cloth and even the gift of bone knives and spears have been granted to each of us, and I was given a good cane carved from a Brontosaurus bone as a gift for my teachings. Quite Excellent.

Pot Candles

In a world with an eternal sun, it would seem surprising that people would find use in candles until you consider that their eyes are well adapted to light, which makes the darkness of a cave or hut all the more concerning. To this end, a good bright candle can be an asset. A pot can also be carried in order to start fires in a new location if traveling.

Although the weight ³ of a candle may come into question as compared to a torch (flashlight), one does have to wonder how long those batteries will last...



1. Tallow is a refined form of beef or mutton fat, processed from hard suet. It is solid at room temperatures and was used in the manufacture of "pot" style candles for thousands of years.
2. A 3-Inch pot Tallow Candle will burn for about 3-4 hours per inch, or from 9 to 12 hours. The same sized 98% Beeswax candle will burn for 12-18 hours per inch, or from 36 to 54 hours.
3. A 3-Inch Tallow Candle in a ceramic pot weights about 1.5 pounds, a Beeswax candle about 2 pounds.